

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

NUMBER 269.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SYRUP OF FIGS
Is the most agreeable and effective remedy ever produced for the ailments arising from a weak or inactive condition of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER, STOMACH & BOWELS,
and is PERFECTLY SAFE in all cases, and therefore THE BEST of Family Remedies.
Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all druggists.

LISTENERS,

Says the proverb, hear no good of themselves, but we want it borne in mind by every reader of this that there are times when

It Pays to Listen!



This Woman

learned, by listening, that the cheapest place in town to buy

Furniture

is at HENRY ORT'S. I desire to impress on every citizen of Mason, Fleming, Robertson, Bracken and Lewis counties, and the City of Maysville, that it pays to listen when I give prices on Furniture. Pin back your ears: there is money to be made by buying at

HENRY ORT'S,

next to the tallest house in the city, Second street.

W. S. MOORES,

DENTIST.



Office—Second street, in opera house building. Nitrous-oxide gas administered in all cases.

GEORGE W. COOK,

House, Sign and Ornamental

Painter and Paper-Hanger.

Shop north side of Fourth street, between Limestone and Market, Maysville, Ky. 1201

DR. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,

Dentist,



Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

JACOB LINN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and delivered to any part of the city. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. No. 26 Second street.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. H. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 634 Whitehall St.

A SUBSTITUTE

FOR THE MILLS BILL REPORTED IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR ALDRICH, OF RHODE ISLAND, TALKS ON ITS MERITS.

The Reductions About Half-and-Half on Customs Duties and Internal Taxes—The Whole Will Amount to \$70,000,000. The Proposed Reduction on Sugar Nearly One-Half—An Abstract of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In the senate immediately after the journal was read Senator Allison, from the committee on finance, reported the Republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill, which was passed by the house of representatives last July. The written reports prepared by the majority and minority, the Republican and Democratic members of the committee, will be formally presented to the senate in a day or two—the views of the minority not being yet quite ready. In presenting the bill Senator Allison stated that he would call it up for consideration on Monday next.

Speaking of the merits of the bill, Senator Aldrich, who prepared the majority report, said to a representative of the United Press: "We are confident that a careful analysis of the measure in comparison with that prepared by Mr. Mills, and adopted in the house will argue to the interest of the Republican party. Our aim has been to conform closely to the wishes of the Republican party as expressed in the platform adopted at Chicago. While we have reduced the revenue as largely as the surplus, and the expenses of the country will admit, we have laid stress upon a retention of every essential feature of our protective system."

"The reductions are about half-and-half on customs duties and internal taxes. In round numbers we reduce the income of the government \$75,000,000. We cut the sugar duty as nearly one-half as we could figure, and make the reductions there aggregate \$27,750,000. Tobacco releases, \$24,500,000; free alcohol for the arts, \$7,000,000; the free list is given \$6,500,000 and the other reductions amount to about \$8,000,000."

The changes proposed by the bill in internal revenue and tariff taxes are to take effect on and after the first day of February, 1889. The internal revenue on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand is fixed at \$1.50 per thousand, less than three pounds to the thousand 50 cents. It repeals all laws restricting the sale of tobacco by farmers and producers; repeals the taxes on manufactured tobacco and snuff, the special taxes required to be paid by manufacturers and dealers in leaf tobacco and retail dealers in leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars.

Alcohol used in the industrial arts under certain regulations by the commissioner of internal revenue is to be exempt from the payment of the internal revenue tax. In schedule A, covering chemical products the duty on alcoholic perfumery, cologne water, and other toilet waters is fixed at \$2 per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Blacking of all kinds 25 per cent; sulphate of copper 2 cents per pound; refined camphor 4 cents per pound; borax, crude 3 cents, refined 5 cents per pound; cements 5 cents per hundred pounds; chloroform 30 cents per pound; sulphuric ether 30 cents per pound; morphine 50 cents per ounce; castor-oil 50 cents per gallon; medical preparations, essences, medicinal wines, etc., 40 cents per pound; cosmetics and toilet preparations 50 per cent. ad valorem.

In the earthen and glass ware schedule the duty on common brown earthen ware and stone ware is fixed at 20 per centum ad valorem; plain glass bottles, from one to one and one-half cents per pound; rough plate glass, from three-fourths to two cents per square foot.

In the metal schedule iron and steel railway bars or bars made in part of steel, T rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, 7 of a cent per pound. The Mills bill fixes a duty of \$1 per ton on iron and steel railway bars weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, and \$14 per ton on iron or steel T rails, and \$15 per ton on iron or steel flat rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard.

Iron ore and sulphur ore in the senate committee bill are taxed 15 cents per ton; pig iron, Spiegeleisen, wrought and scrap iron and scrap steel, 3 of 1 cent per pound, the same as under existing law; beams, girders and all structural steels one and one-tenth cents per pound; boiler and plate, iron or steel from 1 to 3 1/2 cents per pound and if valued above 13 cents per pound, 35 per centum ad valorem; hoop iron from 1 to 1 1/10 cents per pound; cut nails 1 cent per pound; iron or steel wire from 1 1/4 cents to 3 cents per pound; copper ore 1 1/4 cents per pound; copper plates and bars 2 cents per pound; lead ore 1 1/2 cents per pound; nickel ore 5 cents per pound; zinc in blocks 1 3/4 cents per pound; in sheets 2 1/2 cents per pound.

In the wool and wooden schedule the duty on hewn and sawed timber is 20 per cent. ad valorem; sawed boards, planks, etc., \$2 per 1,000 feet.

In schedule E, covering sugar, all sugars not above 13 1/2, 7 of a cent per pound. Present rates are 14 to 10 cent per pound, while the Mills bill proposes a duty of 1 1/5 cents per pound. Sugars above No. 13 and not above 16 1/2 1 3/8 cents per pound; in the Mills bill, it is 2 3/10 cents per pound. Above No. 16 and not above 20 1/2 1 5/8 cents per pound, against 2 4/10 cents per pound in the Mills bill. All above No. 20 1/2 2 cents per pound, against 2 3/10 cents per pound in the Mills bill.

In the tobacco schedule, the duty on cigars and cigarettes is fixed at 3 1/2 per pound; leaf tobacco not stemmed 75 cents per pound, stemmed \$1 per pound, unmanufactured leaf tobacco 20 cents per pound, if stemmed 25 cents; snuff 50 cents per pound.

In the provisions schedule the duty on figs is fixed at 2 cents per pound, raisins 2 cents per pound, cleaned rice 1 cent per pound, uncleaned half of a cent per pound, broken rice one-fourth of a cent per pound. In the Mills bill the duty on cleaned rice is fixed at 1 cent per pound.

The duty on salt in bags, sacks and barrels is fixed at 12 cents per hundred pounds, in bulk 8 cents per hundred pounds, the same as at present.

Wheat 20 cents per bushel; wheat flour 20 per cent. ad valorem; brandy \$2 per proof gallon; cordials and austerine are taxed \$2 per proof gallon; ale, porter and beer in bottles 30 cents per gallon, otherwise than in bottles 20 cents per gallon.

In the cotton manufacturers schedule, cotton threads, warps, etc., are taxed from 10 to 40 cents per pound; cotton cloth from 2 1/2 to 6 3/4 cents per square yard; stockings, hose, gloves, shirts and drawers, 35 per centum ad valorem. Cotton cords, braids, etc., 55 per centum ad valorem.

The duty on flax straw is fixed at \$5 per ton, tax not hatched \$30 per ton, the same as at present. In the Mills bill they are put on the free list. Hatched flax in the senate bill is taxed \$40 per ton, in the Mills bill \$10.

Tow of flax or hemp is taxed \$10 per ton; in the Mills bill it is on the free list. Hemp \$20 per ton. Burlaps not exceeding sixty inches in width, except such as may be suitable for cotton bagging, 30 per cent. ad valorem; this in the Mills bill is on the free list. Hemp or jute carpeting 6 cents per square yard; cotton bagging and gunny cloth suitable for covering cotton 3/4 of 1 cent per cent. per pound; gunny cloth, not bagging, is taxed 15 per cent. ad valorem in the Mills bill. Oil cloth, linoleum, corticine 10 cents per square yard and 15 cents ad valorem.

In the wool and woolen schedule the duty on first and second class wools, clothing wools and combing wools is fixed at 11 cents per pound. The present rate on these wools is 10 cents per pound if valued at less than 30 cents per pound, and 12 cents a pound if valued at more than 30 cents per pound. The duty on carpet wools, or wools of the third class valued at 12 cents a pound is fixed at 2 1/2 cents per pound, if valued at more than 12 cents a pound 6 cents per pound. In the Mills bill all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals are placed on the free list. The duty on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, flocks and wool waste in the senate committee's bill is fixed at 10 cents per pound, the same as under existing law, and those in the Mills bill are also placed on the free list.

The duty on woolen clothes, shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, not specially enumerated in the bill, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, is fixed at 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; valued at above 40 cents and not exceeding 60, 35 cents per pound and 4 per cent. ad valorem; valued at above 60 cents a pound, 40 cents per pound, and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The Mills bill proposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on these goods.

The duty of flannels, blankets and hats, valued at not exceeding 30 cents a pound, is fixed in the senate bill at 10 cents per pound, valued at above 30 cents a pound, and not exceeding 40 cents a pound, 12 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents a pound and not exceeding 60 cents, 18 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; valued at above 60 cents a pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Molasses above 56 degrees 4 cents per gallon, which rate is 4 cents a gallon below present rates, and 2 cents per gallon lower than the Mills bill rate.

The duty on the cheapest grade of women's and children's dress goods, containing, Italian cloths, part wool or worsted, is fixed at 6 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem; on the higher grades 11 cents per yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

In the Mills bill these goods are taxed 40 per cent. ad valorem. Ready-made clothing in the senate bill is taxed 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem; in the Mills bill only 45 per cent. ad valorem; cloaks, dolmans, jackets, tolmans, etc., 45 cents per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem; in the Mills bill only 45 per cent. ad valorem. No change in existing rates is proposed on carpets.

The silk and silk goods schedule imposes a tax of 50 cents per pound on partially manufactured goods, and 50 per centum on thrown silk. Goods in the piece including ribbons are taxed from 75 cents and 15 per centum ad valorem to \$2.25 a pound and 15 per centum ad valorem according to percentage of silk in the goods.

Velvets, plushes, etc., are taxed from \$1 a pound and 15 per centum ad valorem to \$3.50 per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem. Silk webbing, goring, etc., 50 per centum ad valorem; laces, emroideries, etc., 60 per centum ad valorem.

Paper hangings, imperial, letter and note paper are taxed 25 per cent, the same as existing law, and as proposed by the Mills bill; manufactures of paper not specially enumerated 25 per cent ad valorem.

In the sundries schedule, bituminous coal is taxed 75 cents per ton; matches 10 cents per gross boxes, or 1 cent per 1,000 matches if not in boxes; manufactured stone, except marble, 14 cents per cubic foot, dressed 25 per cent. ad valorem; watches, watch cases and jewelry 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The importation of opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia, and of opium prepared for smoking is prohibited.

An Awful Experience of a Diver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Recently the Pacific Coast Steamship company employed Victor Hinton, a professional diver, at \$150 per day to go down and examine the machinery of the City of Chester, which was sunk in the waters of Golden Gate last August by collision with the Oceanic. The diver located the vessel in fifty fathoms of water, cut in two as if by an immense saw. While looking into the storage the first thing which met his eyes was the form of a man standing with distorted face and tongue hanging from his mouth. The body was swollen to twice its natural size. Going a little further aft he saw another victim of that wreck on his knees grasping a third man around the waist. The diver returned to the surface and reported his discovery to the officers, but nothing could induce him to return to the wreck.

German Newspaper Enterprise.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—The Herald, of Milwaukee (German), obtained the first copy of the Deutsche Rundschau, containing the Tagebuch of the dead Emperor Frederick, which reached New York on Monday, and had the same 22,150 words telegraphed verbatim in German in time for Monday morning's edition. This feat stands unparalleled in the history of American telegraph companies.

NOT ONE DEATH

FROM YELLOW FEVER IN JACKSONVILLE, TUESDAY

ALTHOUGH NEARLY ONE HUNDRED NEW CASES WERE REPORTED.

Colonel Daniels, President of the Auxiliary Association, Succumbs to the Epidemic—A Number of the Nurses Return Home—A Distressing Story of Suffering From Birmingham, Alabama.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 4.—There were no deaths here Tuesday from yellow fever, but ninety-eight new cases were officially reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m.

Col. J. J. Daniels, president of the Auxiliary association and one of Jacksonville's most prominent citizens, died Tuesday night.

Mrs. C. B. Davis, a nurse from Philadelphia, who has been doing excellent work here, was Tuesday night taken down suddenly with the fever while in her room at the medical bureau. It was decided to send her to the Sand Hills, and she was carried from the building to the ambulance. She wept bitterly as she bade good-by to her friends, and many an eye was moistened.

Twenty nurses will go home to-day.

Starved Refugees in a Cave.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 4.—Tom Bivens, with his wife and three children, fled from Decatur, Ala., September 19 and got off the train at Wood's station, not far from this city. The terrified people living in that vicinity drove them away from their houses where they appealed for aid, and the family finally took refuge in a cave. The infant child soon died and the family became famished for food, as Bivens quickly spent his small stock of money for provisions at a small store some miles away. A farmer named Duncan finally came to their relief. Mrs. Bivens is sick from the dampness of the cave and her great distress of mind.

Eighty Sick at Fernandina.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 4.—There were five new cases of fever Tuesday. Capt. Maxwell and Chief Engineer Bushnell are rapidly improving.

The eighty colored persons reported sick are now being investigated, to see if they have yellow fever. They have called no physicians, and the cases are supposed to be mild.

MORTON'S LETTER.

He Accepts the Republican Nomination for Vice President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Levi P. Morton has issued his letter accepting the Republican nomination for vice president. He indorses a high tariff for the close protection of American industries, and warns the laboring classes to beware of "revenue tariff" tending to free trade. Referring to free trade and protection, he says: "For myself, as a citizen, and as a candidate, I do not hesitate to declare that from long observation I am an unwavering friend of the protective system. In a business life now extending over forty years I have witnessed and compared the effect upon the country of a tariff tending to free trade, with a protective tariff encouraging home industries. Under the former the development of the country has always been arrested, while under the latter it has uniformly been promoted."

"To the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow the difference between the two systems is that of narrowing chances on the one hand and expanding opportunities on the other. Free trade would open America to competition with the whole world. Protection reserves America for Americans, free and adopted."

He also says: "It is for the American people to develop and cultivate the continent to which in the providence of God they have fallen heirs. They should adopt a policy which looks steadily to this great end."

BUSINESS FAILURES.

In Three Months They Number 2,361, With Liabilities of Over \$22,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The business failures throughout the United States for the third quarter of the year, as furnished by R. G. Dun & Company, amount in number to 2,361, with liabilities of a trifle over \$22,000,000. The failures for the third quarter of 1887 numbered 1,438, with liabilities aggregating the enormous sum of \$73,000,000.

For the nine months of 1888 the failures number 7,556, with liabilities of over \$90,000,000, as against 6,450 failures and \$128,000,000 of liabilities in the same period of 1887. In the Dominion of Canada and New Foundland the failures for the three months of this quarter number 384, with liabilities of \$3,070,000, as against 308 failures and \$2,996,000 of liabilities in the same quarter of 1887. In the nine months of 1888 ended with September 30th, the Canadian failures number 1,266, with liabilities of \$11,482,000, as against 1,017 failures, with \$13,458,000 of liabilities in the same period of 1887.

Freight and Express Trains Collide.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 4.—At daybreak a freight train on the Lehigh Valley railroad got on the main track near Packerton just as the down express for New York and Philadelphia was due. A collision resulted, wrecking the engines of both trains, three freight cars and damaging the platforms of the cars on the express train. Fireman Thomas Force of the passenger train was fatally hurt. None of the passengers received serious injuries. The damage of the company will be large.

Clearing House Figures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The annual meeting of the Clearing House association was held to-day. The exchanges for the year ending October 1, 1888, amounted to \$30,863,696, 609.21; balances same time, \$4,570,198,527.78; total transactions since, \$32,433,885,156.99. Total transactions since organization (thirty-five years), \$881,135,273,210.16. The association consists of sixty-three bank members and the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

STRIKE IMMINENT.

Chicago Cable Roads Threatened With a Tie-Up.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the conductors and drivers of Mr. Yerkes' new North Side cable line, at 4 o'clock a. m., it was determined to inaugurate a strike on the entire system Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock, at which time, unless their demands are conceded, there will be a general tie-up on the North Side lines, including horse cars as well as cable cars.

Mr. Yerkes will be officially notified this morning. The West Side men have agreed to strike within twenty-four hours after Mr. Yerkes' decision if it be adverse to the men. The South Side lines have also promised aid to the extent of all that is in their treasury.

The present outlook is gloomy. Mr. Yerkes has firmly declined to make any change in wages, though expressing a willingness to revise the hours of labor.

Sugar Refiners Uneasy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—There is excitement among the employes of the sugar refiners in Williamsburg, L. I. An order was issued Tuesday by Theodore A. Havemeyer, president of the sugar trust, calling for the closing of the two refineries of the firm of Decastro & Donner. This firm is one of the largest in the country. Their refineries are in South Ninth and in North Second streets and Kent avenue, Williamsburg. Mr. Havemeyer could not be seen at his house, but one of the officials of Decastro & Donner corroborated the report. Fully 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment when this order goes into effect, which, it is expected, will happen soon. The closing will be for an indefinite period. Coming, this does, close upon the shutting down by the sugar trust of the Bay State refinery, in Boston, it has raised a very uneasy feeling among the men.

IT WAS SELF-DEFENSE.

A Memphis Negro Kills Two Men and is Acquitted of the Crime.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 4.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the police court Tuesday morning when James Conley, colored, who had shot two men to death, was discharged by the police judge. The room was crowded with white and colored people, and when Judge Hadden told the accused that he might go free, and he went out almost literally in the arms of his wife and children, there was an outburst of applause which the officers of the court were powerless to quell. Conley is the sexton of Zion colored cemetery. The men he killed were Will W. Eastman, the nephew of a wealthy lumber merchant of this city, and J. E. Smith, a boss carpenter.

Last Sunday afternoon these two, while mitch the worse for liquor, were passing Conley's house, in front of which his mule was hitched. Smith took hold of the mule and began to unhitch it, announcing his intention of taking a ride. Conley came out and told him to leave the mule alone. Upon this the two white men rushed into the colored man's yard to assault him, and he retreated into the house and closed the door. They tried to break in the door, and while thus engaged were fired on by Conley from a window. Eastman was instantly killed, and Smith received wounds from which he died a few hours later.

THE CHICKASAW SQUABBLE.

Acting Commissioner Uphaw Says the Courts Must Settle the Matter.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Oct. 4.—Both Guy and Byrd claim to have received a majority of votes at the election in the Chickasaw nation, and both have taken the oath of office as principal chief. Affairs are assuming a very complicated and serious aspect. The following telegram has been received from the office of the Indian commissioner at Washington:

"The department will not assume to decide here between Guy and Byrd. That belongs to the Chickasaw courts to do but peace must be preserved. If Byrd still claims the office of governor he must go to the courts for relief. Watch proceedings carefully and keep department constantly informed of all action."

"A. B. UPSHAW, Acting Commissioner."

Forged Deeds and Mortgages.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—A sensation was caused by the discovery that forged deeds and mortgages, purporting to cover three lots of valuable city property owned by John F. Batch, had been negotiated. The swindle has been managed by Cornelius Sophers, and another man who personated Batch in the transactions. These two men have realized about \$12,000 by their rascality. They have disappeared and the police are unable to get any trace of them.

War on Long Branch Gamblers.

ASBURY PARK, Oct. 4.—War was declared against long branch gamblers by Justice Scudder in his charge, as presiding judge to the grand jury of Monmouth county, on opening the county court at Freehold. The justice denounced the practices of the gamblers and also of the liquor dealers, who sold intoxicating beverages on Sundays, and said all charges against them must be faithfully investigated.

Mott Street in Mourning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—In Mott street the yellow dragon flag drooped at half mast because of the signing of the anti-Chinese bill. The shopkeepers are doleful, over the certainty of having their trade restricted, and real estate will gradually depreciate in Mott street, Chinese who are citizens of the United States complain of being put on the same footing with those who are not citizens. They say that Mr. Cleveland got sixty votes in this state.

Killed While Stealing a Ride.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 4.—Patrick Kelly, of CORNING, fell from a west bound Baltimore & Ohio freight train at Helpers' switch, east of the city, and was ground almost into fragments by the wheels. Notwithstanding his frightful injuries Kelly lived two hours. Kelly was stealing a ride. He leaves a family.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The \$5,800 packing of money which disappeared from the National bank of the Republic on Friday last was found to-day. The bank officials refused to say whether the money was stolen or simply mislaid.